ance of strength and solidity when viewed from the outside, its internal construction was such as to make it exceedingly dangerous to life in case of fire. There were no party walls in the interior, and the partitions were not heavy enough and the partitions were not heavy mough for the size of the structure. Most of the floors were divided up into offices, forming a labyrinth of halls and passages. Wooden partitions abounded. Long staircases led from entrances in Nassan-st, and Park-row to a lobby on the second floor. There was a skylight in the middle of the roof 20x15 feet in extent, and from the skylight to the lobby on the second floor there was an open space. Looking upward from the lobby one could see narrow corridors on the third and fourth stories extending nearly around the open space. Staircases extending nearly around the open space. Staircases connected these corridors, and the halis branched from the landings on the various floors.

Six persons are known to have lost their lives. The bodies of two are at the Chambers Street Hospital. Three men employed by The New-York Observer were still missing at midnight, and the circumstances in their cases were such as to leave and fifth floors of the building also perished, as eyewitnesses say they saw more than one fail back into the flames. But the names of these unfortunates and the facts concerning them are girls employed in a certain office were still missing. It may prove finally that the number of the dead will reach twelve or more. The list of those con-ternin whom definite information has been ob-tained is as follows:

the hospital about the dead woman, by her sister, Mary Treat, of No. 5 Watts-st., where Mrs. Bull lived. Her hasband, Thomas Bull, who is a carpenter, employed in Tweffth-st., did not hear of the death of his wite until he came home at hight, He has been only a lew weeks in this city, his wile having come about two years ago from Richmond, Va., where they both lived. They had no children of their own, but had an adopted son, a young man. Mr. Starkweather, who had an office on the fourth floor of the burned building, was among those who camployed Mrs. Bull to take care of their rooms. He supposed that she had gone home, having finished her cleaning; but her husband says she was in the habit of bringing home a bundle of wood every day and had undoubtedly gone up to the fifth floor where carpenters were at work, to collect some wood to bring home. While she was thus engaged the flames overtook her.

CUNNINGHAM, JOSEPH, foreman of The Observer compose interoom, on the fifth floor of the Park row side of the building. When the alarra was given he was at work win others in the composing-room. A rush was made for the stairs, and he was seen among those trying to escape. This was the last seen of him, and there is no reason to doubt that he was overcome by the smoke, sank down and perished. Mr. Cunningham was about seventy years of age. He has been employed by The Observer in various capacilies for over fifty years. He keaves a wife and one son, a young man, his home having hem as a bout seventy years of age. He has been employers spoke in the highest terms of funningham seemed to be bewildered. He ran aimlessly to the forms as the had some died of saving then the siarm was given it was followed almost instantly by a volume of smoke in the nallway and room. Mr. Cunningham seemed to be bewildered. He ran aimlessly to the forms as the had some died of saving the tye, and then to the place where his hat and coat were hung and back again, and finally to the hall where he was a member of a seetal club of fifteen, of which M school. Mr. Curningham third-st. at an early hour yesterday morning, it being the day of going to press for The Observer.

school. Mr. Cunningham left his home in Twenty-third-st. at an early hour yesterday morning, it being the day of going to press for The Observer.

DAYY, Richaid S., single, age about forty. lived at East Broadway and Chatham-square. He was a printer employed in the composing room of The Scotlish-American, on the fourth floor of the Nassau-st. side of the building. He attempted to escape through the half when the alarm of fire was first given, but found his way blocked by the flames bursting up through the stairs. He went to the third window from Ecckman-st. on the Nassau-st. side and got on the outside as quickly as a lame leg, from which he was suitering, permitted. A M. Stewart, the proprietor of The Scotlish American, got out of the same window and George W. Milne was at the next window. They all stood on the ledges of the windows of the third floor. The people in the street called out to them to jump down on a canvas that was held below. The others waited for the ladders, but Davy concluded to lump. Mr. Milne, who was then at the next window, gave sin account of Davy's fall. He said: "Mr. Stewart and Davy crawled over to the window where we were. The crowd kept calling out, 'Jump', and Davy jumped. He struck a thick telegraph wire, which caught him on the laside of the knees, and his body turned over and he fell the rest of the way head first. He struck his head against the curb-stone, and I should judge must have fractured his skull at once. He fell outside of the canvas held by the men in the street. This was before the landers were put up.' Davy was picked up and carried into a barber shop on Beckman-st, in the basement of the Morse Building. An ambulance was summoned from the Chambers Street Hospital, with Dr. F. W. Murray in attendance, and he was transferred to the hospital at about 11 o'clock, but was picked up and carried into a barber shop on Beckman-st, in the basement of the Morse Building. An ambulance was summoned from the Chambers Street Hospital, were to have sustained a fracture of the thigh

to conclude that he had lost his life.

TREADWAY, ROBERY, a compositor employed in the composing room of The Observer. Treadway was last seen running toward the door leading to the stairs. He was twenty-one years old, and unmarried, living with his widowed mother, at No. 78 Henry-st., Brooklyn. He had been in the employ of The Observer for twolve years. A brother was employed with him in the composing room. He escaped, but has no doubt that his brother lost his life, as Robert was left behind in the rush for the stairs, and was not seen afterward.

An unknown young woman, who was charged.

ing and Packing Company, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "Our firm occupied a part of the ground floor, basement and sub-cellar of the burned building. The store and cellar were filled with rubber

Before assistance could be rendered she fell back-

THOSE WHO ARE INJURED. Information was obtained that six persons were injured, but a number of, others were slightly hurt in their efforts to escape from the burning building, Their injuries, however, were not of sufficient importance for them to report to the police or to the

wife, Romert, single, age thirty eight, was the advertising agent in the office of The Scottish-American, on the fourth floor. He escaped by one of the windows on the Nassau-st, side, and was taken down by the firemen. He suffered from severe burns on the face, from which the akin came off on his removal to the Chambers Street Hospital. He was also burned on the left arm and the bane of the head. His injuries though severe will not probably be fatal. He gave the following account of his experience: "I was in the office when some one called out 'Fire.' I went out in the hall and tried to get down the stairs, but the flames came up and drove me back. It was then that I received my burns. I turned and ran back into the office and tried to get to a window. I fell down and then got up. I stumbled a second time and got up again. I flanly got to a window and broke it open. I don't know how I got out of the window. Then I dropped with my feet on the ledge of the window below. One of the printers, wallace, and another one, a German, whom I did not know, were with me. We stood there, I don't know how long, and the people kept calling out to as to drop. The firemen finally got a ladder up and it was too short, but the men helped as down as othat we were savet." A few inquiries were made about Bowie, his caployer, Mr. Stewart, being among those who asked for him. He was sleeping quietly in the afternoon and will probably recover.

DAVOREN, WILLIE, of No. 248 South Fourth-st., Brook-lyn, E. D., a boy in the office of *The Observer*, escaped by ellinging to the signs on the outside of the building. He was ourned about the face and hands though not

HARRIS, CHARLES F., badly burned about the face and ARRIS, CHARLES F., badly burned about the face and hands. Harris is eighteen years old, was a compositor in The New-Fork Observer Office and is a nephew of the Affred W. Harris reported as missing. He lives at No. 63 Chariton-st. He was in the composing room with seven others when the alarm was given. He started for the door but was stopped by the smoke. He thought his uncle had gone out by the door before this and was overcome by the smoke. He and three others, one of whom was a boy tweive years old, william Devon, of Williamsburg, escaped oy climbing out of the window upon The Scotlish American sign. From there they stepped across to a sign on The Times Building, chinging to the window asing, and thence clambered in at a window. Harris was the last to escape. He waited to help the boy across from one sign board to another, and while doing so received his burns. He was taken to bis home.

Heliner, Louis, age thirty, living at No. 237 seventh ave., sesistant engineer of Engine No. 4, was injured by a large piece of coal inding on his leit and. The little linger was broken, but in this condition be was

geon Murray, or Chambers Street Hospital.

ORE, EDWARD S., a printer, of No. 284 Sixth-ave.,
was employed in tae onice of The Scottish-American.

He was burned in trying to get out by
the stairs, but afterward stood on the outside of
one of the windows till he was rescued by the firemen.

He was taken by G. W. Milne to the Chambers Street
Hospital, where his injuries were taken eare of. His
face was blistered from the heat. He was taken
home by Mr. Milne, who lives at the same house. RIGHT, CHARLES, the bootblack, had his hand cut and surained his ankle.

During the afternoon and evening inquiries were made by several persons at the down-town station houses and the Chambers Street Hospital for missing relatives and friends. Reporters of THE TRIBUNE called last evening at a number of addresses given by inquiring friends and in most cases found that the pergons sought for had been found safe. a few instances the fact that nothing had been heard from the missing persons was regarded as proof that they had not escaped from the burning building. The following is a list of persons about whom there is still some uncertainty:

Whom there is still some uncertainty:

BLAUER, MARY E., of Rahway, New-Jersey. A boy,
Charles Francis, said she worked in the building as a
compositor, but he could not say by whom she was
campoyed. She was accustomed to go home to Rahway every day, and it saved may have gone there
immediately after the fire. She was twenty-live
years of age. No one saw her after the fire.

years of age. No one saw her after the fire.

McFarlane, Robert, an elderly gentleman. Charles A. Seeley, a chemist, said last evening that he was just entering the building to go to his office on the third floor where the fire burst out. His office adjoined that of Mrs. Todd, the putent lawyer and that of Miss Kate Newell. Mr. Seeley said that his greatest anxiety had been in regard to his partner, Robert McFariane. He was about seventy years old, and Mr. Seeley said that if he had been in the office when the fire started there would have been little chance for his escape. From the fact, however, that no one had seen him there and because he seldom ventured overfrom his Brooklyn home in such stormy days Mr. Seeley did not think that Mr. McFariane was lost.

O'CONNOR, MARY F. living in East Twenty-seventhes.

ONNOR, MARY F., living in East Twenty-seventh-st. She was employed on one of the upper floors of the burned building, and last evening had not been seen

MITH, MARY, age —, employed on one of the upper floors of the burned building. Inquiries were made for her at the City Hall Police Station by friends who left no address.

WHAT THOSE WHO ESCAPED SAY.

The Rev. Dr. E. D. G. Prime, of The Observer, gave the following account of his experience:

'I was writing at my desk in an inner room on the third floor of the Park Row side, when someone in the outer office gave an alarm of fire. It was followed almost immediately by a puff of smoke, and I judged there was no time to be lost in getting out. I had expected a fire for a long time, and as the building was a perfect tinder-box, I keew that when one occurred it would be advisable to move quickly. I caught up a bundle of papers of value. and putting on my coat ran after the clerks in the onter office. They had just taken time to close the safes, and then ran for their lives. My brother, Dr. S. Irenaus Prime, ran out without his hat. Dr. C. A. Stoddard, who was with me when the alarm was given, and I, on reaching the hallway, found the smoke so thick and the heaf so intense that we were afraid to venture down the stairs. We opened a window and crawled along a broad stone ledge of The World Building to The Times Building, holding

on by The Observer sign. "My brother, who was in the street, was shouting to me to make haste. We needed no urging to hasten our movements. We descended at once from The Times Building to the street, and yet so rapid had been the spread of the flames that when I reached the street I could see that the desk at which I was seated was in flames. The sign alongside of which we had crept was also on fire. The rapidity with which the fire spread was almost inconceivable. Our safes were closed, but I am afraid our papers will not be saved. The files of the paper and a reference library, which we have been thirty years ac-cumulating, are destroyed. We have a duplicate list of subscribers in the vaults of the Park Safe Deposit Company. We have taken rooms in Tak Tribune Building for The Observer."

HOW DR. S. I. PRIME GOT OUT. In room No. 138 at the Aster House a TRIBUNE reporter later found Dr. S. Ireuseus Prime, Editor-in-Chief of The Observer, and his associate editors. Dr. Prime gave the following account of his escape:

"The paper was almost ready to go to press. The last proofs were being read and all the editors were in the office. I sat in the editorial room, looking over some proofs, when I heard a commotion out in the business office. I thought there was a fight out there and went to see what was the matter. When I got there some one said there was a fire, and I saw the clerks rushing for the door. I went out into the entry and attempted to descend to the stairs leading to Nassau-st., but was prevented by the smoke and flame. I then turned and went down the stairs leading to Park Row. By the time I got to the street the flames had cut off all escape from the building by the stairway down which I had just come. Dr. E. D. G. Prime and Dr. C. A. Stoddard were the last to leave the office, and finally escaped by walking along The Observer's sign."

Dr. Stoddard here took up the conversation, and said: "The sign along which we walked was three and a half inches wide. I held on to Dr. Prime till he got hold of the window ahead, and then he steadied me till I reached it. Thus we picked our way along until we got into a window of The Times Building."

C. F. RICHARDS'S STORY. I got there some one said there was a fire, and I saw

C. F. RICHARDS'S STORY. C. F. Richards, a member of the New-York Belt-

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. Paris. Jan. 31.-The new Ministry, constituted as announced in these dispatches yesterday, is

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

gazetted. At a Council of Ministers hold at the house of M. de Freycinet, it was decided to consider the concessions offered to England by the Gambetta Cabinet in regard to the treaty of commerce as an accomplished fact.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, M. de Frey-cinet read the programme of the new Cabinet. It sets forth that the policy of the Government will be one above all calculated to establish peace in the

PROGRAMME OF THE NEW CABINET.

minds of the people, and at home and abroad it will be firm and conciliatory. Liberty and progress are necessary for France. The Government will apply in a liberal sense the laws retative to the press and the right of public meeting. A bill will be submitted sanctioning the right of association, while maintaining the rights of the State. Revision of the Constitution ought to be postponed until the expiration of the term of the present legislature. The judicial, military and educational reforms ministed by the late Cabinet will be persevered with. The efforts of the Cabinet will be directed to giving an impetus to labor. Nations do not live by politics, but by business. The Government does not intend to propose compulsory conversion of the debt or purchase of railways by the State. No efforts will be spared to arrive at a definite solution of tariff questions, and advance the moral and intellectual condition of the people.

M. de Freyeinet concluded his exposition of the policy of new Cabinet by appealing to the Chambers to give the Government their confidence. His speech was received with cheers.

M. Say announced that the budget presented by his predecessor would be withdrawn.

M. Andrieux gave notice that he would, on Thursday, submit a proposal locking to the amelioration of the condition of the Parrs and Lyons Houses.

A grant of 6,000,000 france for military expenses in Tunts, during February and March, 1882, was subsequently voted.

The Extreme Left intend to interpellate the Govthe Constitution ought to be postponed until the

in Tunis, during February and March, 1882, was subsequently voted.

The Extreme Left intend to interpellate the Government with regard to shelving the Revision bill.

In the Senate the Government's declaration of police was applauded. The Senate will proceed to the election of a president, in the place of M. Say, on Thursday. The Senate has adopted the bill for three month's prolongation of the Commercial treaties, the measure which, introduced by M. Rouvier and pressed by M. Gambetta, passed the Chamber of Deputies yesterday.

SEQUELS OF THE PARIS FAILURE.

LONDON, Jan. 31.-The Paris correspondent of The Times explains that the suspension of the Union Generale will have in one particular a favorable of 350 francs, which had been decided upon but not yet made, will, of course, fall through, and many persons who purchased these shares for a rise in anticipation will be saved from heavy losses. The deposits on which the Union Generale was obliged to pay interest exceeded 100,000,000 francs. The collapse speedily followed its beginning to buy its

own shares.

Of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £92,000 is for shipment to

Paris
Telephone to-day, 202,000 is released in Paris
It is rumored in Dublin that the Union Generale had some funds of the Land League.
PARIS Jan. 31.—The Bourse was generally depressed to-day. Suez Canal shares fell of 105 france, and Ottoman Bank shares 40 france.
VIENNA, Jan. 31.—The stock market was firm to-

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The settlement, considering the crisis, passed off with comparative case

The exact amount of the specie shipments by today's steamships it was impossible to ascertain yesterday. The Bank of America, which is the gold depository of the associated banks, has prepared for shipment \$1,500,000, but the president of the bank expressed the opinion that further demands by other banks would be made before the sailing of the steamships to-day. In any event, he said, the other banks were keeping their intentions very quet. In reply to an inquiry as to the length of time necessary to pack a million dollars for ship-atent, the president of the bank declared that two hours were amply sufficient.

THE LAND LEAGUE TROUBLES.

LONDON, Jan. 31 .- There have been sir more arrests in the town of Millstreet, Ireland, of persons charged with treason-felony.

John Dillon has written to Mr. Forster, in reply to the latter's message that if he wished to go to the Continent he could leave Kilmamham tail, that he has addressed any further communications to him." The Dublin correspondent of The Times says

The Dublin correspondent of The Pinics says:

It has been ascertained that the murder of the process server, Mr. Huddy, and his nephew, took place in the forenoon and in the presence of many people.

The Times publishes a letter of Mr. Gladstone replying

to a correspondent who urged the release of the imprisoned "suspects." The Prime Minister says:

The first duty of the Government is to law and order. It cannot consistently release these individuals until they have lost their power or have renounced their intention of pursuing a course of disturbance. Neither of these conditions is so far apparently fulfilled. The Government thus has no aircruative but to persevere with a most painful duty.

The Evening Standard reports that orders for £200,000 in bullion for Paris have been counter-

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

LONDON, Jan. 31.-The Manchester Guardian's correspondent at Zara, Dalmatia, telegraphs as

follows:

On Monday an Austrian detachment convoying stores and powder between Nevesinje and Potscha was routed and the convoy captured. There has been mother desperate encounter near Bilek, with the loss of twenty men on each side. Thirty-five men from a Dalmatian regiment descried to the rebels. Austria is making supendous efforts. A contract was signed with the Austrian Lloyds to transport 30,000 men to south Dalmatian ports, and nine large steamers are continually employed. There was recently a false alarm at Castelnuror, Dalmatia, and the Austrian commander, Jovanovice, fearing a general rising, threatened to bombard the city from the port.

VIENNA, Jan. 31 .- It is officially announced that three buttalions of infantry encountered a thousand Insurgents on January 27 on the banks of the Narenta. The rebels, losing considerably, retreated.

DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR KING. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The Athens correspondent of The Times says: The reception of the King's address at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies was absolutely unsympathetic. The silence was unbroken at his entry and departure. The people in the streets were equally cold. So decided an expression of public disfuyor was never before seen since the King's accession

POREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1882. A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says that the entire Left and Centre in the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to move the rejection of several items of the Prussian budget.

A Geneva dispatch says: The party of the Will of the People has formed an association here for the relief of

victims of Russian tyranay. Vera Sassulitch is a member of the committee.

There was a great sensation in the Folkething at

Copenhagen on Monday in consequence of a Ministerial organ having stated that of the Radicals prevent the passing of the regular fluance bill, the Government can provide the necessary funds by Royal ordinaces, the crisis is acute.

In the international billiard match at Paris to-night,

the second evening. Vignanx unished the evening with a total score of 1,200. Slosson added only 208 to his last night's score, leaving off with a total of 808. Vignaux's average to-night was 30 6-7, and Slosson's 7 3 7.

THE MICHISAN SUFFERERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.-The State Fire-Relief Commission held a consultation to-day with prominent citizens of the district swept by the forces fires of last fall. It was declared that one ton of hay per head of tast tall. It was accurred that one ton of hay per-head of stock is required for immediate needs. Follow-ing this a fresh supply of provisions, seed for spring creps, and many minor but indispensable articles must be furnished. The people have got along pretty well thus tar, but sickness, growing out of their condition, is

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AFFAIRS.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 31.-An adjourned annual meeting of the trustees of Dartmouth was held here this evening. It was voted not to accept the resignation of Professor Sanborn, but to engage ex-Pres Brown, of Hamilton College, to assist in his depart. It was also voted to celebrate the Webster Cente. next summer.

BURNING OF THE POTTER OFFICE BUILDING AT LEAST SIX LIVES KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN LOST AND THE LIST PROBABLY TO BE EXTENDED TERRIBLE SCENES WHILE OCCUPANTS WERE TRYING TO ESCAPE-TWO LEAPING TO THE SIDEWALK AND FATALLY INJURED-OTHERS SUFFOCATED OR BURNED-A BADLY CON-STRUCTED BUILDING-THE LOSS OF PROPERTY

NEARLY A MILLION DOLLARS. The large brown-stone building on the north side of Beekman-st., extending from Parkrow to Nassau-st., was burned yesterday. It was so constructed as to give the quickest possible sweep to the flames and to obstruct the efforts of occupants to escape. The fire is thought to have started from a defective flue, and it ran through the building with appalling rapidity. The number of tenants was large on every floor except the one nearest the roof, and these tenants employed many people. There was a wild rush for safety. Two persons, whose escape was cut off, to the sidewalk and received fatal injuries. Others were suffocated or overby the flames. The loss of life is at least six, and may prove to be The loss of property was nearly a million dollars. Several of the large by were damaged close buildings The barned building was owned by Orlando B. Potter, and was formerly known as The World Building, when occupied by that paper. There was a deplorable delay in getting aid to those in danger. Great crowds were attracted by the fire, and the excitement was overwhelming when people in the building were seen trying in vain to

PROGRESS OF THE ELAMES. The building which was burned was occupied daily by from 200 to 300 men, women and children. They were employed in the various offices which were scattered through the five floors. Some of them began to arrive as early as 7 o'clock, and within the next three hours every person had started on the work of the day. It was about 10:15 o'clock when the alarm was given. When the cry of fire was first heard it was not heeded by all those in the building. For a minute or two there was no evidence as to where the flames were. Nor was there apparent cause for haste. A fire had occurred from a defective flue in the building on the day previous, which was extinguished without the aid of the Fire

The first cry of alarm, which was given in a husky voice by someone probably too excited to speak distinctly, was soon followed by a general shouting. Then men were seen rushing down stairs, and were heard scrambling from one place to another, all giving the alarm and urging those near them to make haste. It required only a few seconds for anyone to learn that his escape depended on speed. Minutes were precious. Persons who reached the stairs found the halls filled with blinding smoke. The elevator shaft seemed as a flue which carried the flames from the lowest floor, where the fire is thought to have started, to the roof, Paper and inflammable material in the ballways fed the flames and aided in producing a dense black smoke, which crept through crevices and filled every room. The stairways adjoining the elevator were soon attacked by the flames, and then all means of escape were cut off. A few men more daring than others dashed through the fiery furnace made by the burning stairs, and while some reached the street in safety, others have not since been seen. When the stairs caught the entire destruction of the building was inevitable. The flames quickly communicated to the offices on both sides of the stairway, and spread in every direction. Agonizing cries for help were then heard by those outside, but it was beyond human skill to reach those within. All those who were on the first and second floors are known to have escaped, and it is believed that almost every one on the third floor reached the street in safety. The loss of life was confined almost entirely to the fourth and fifth floors. The fourth floor had many tenants, but most of them are accounted for. The division of the fifth floor fronting on Beekman-st., formerly occupied as The World composing and editorial rooms, was vacant. The other part was divided up into smaller rooms, some of which were used as composing rooms, but the number of occupants was not large. It is certain

that some of these did not escape, but how many cannot yet be determined exactly. WHAT LO KERS-ON SAW. Persons who passed the building a few minutes after the fire started beheld a sight which chilled their blood. Flames that were only dimmed by the thick smoke which enveloped them were seen leaping out of every opening in the building. In nearly every window was a man or a woman, shouting to the people in the street for help. They had rushed from their work as soon as possible, and, all other means of escape having been cut off, they sought the windows. All were without hats; some had no coats; many had their sleeves rolled up to the shoulder. Each window presented a distressing picture, the background of which was fire and smoke. The victims became wild with fright and despair. The crowd which had collected in the street, formed in part of those who had escaped from the building, stood mutely gazing on, unable to afford any relief to those in danger. Some persons rushed frantically around, looking for ladders or endeavoring to learn some way in which to assist the people. There was no time for delay, as the fire

was rapidly eating its way to the windows in which the persons stood. The alarm had been sent to the Fire Department and the engines responded as quickly as possible. But the interval was too long for some of these, who, in trying to avoid the dreadful heat at their backs, clung to the little ledge of the window sills, To linger in their position long meant deach by burning; to jump a distance of saxty feet would be instant destruction. The crowd, by cheers and signs to wait until the engines arrived, tried to encourage the people, but their sympathy did little to

allay the distress of those in peril. One man on the fourth floor on the Park Row side was finally seen making ready to do something desperate. Carefully stepping from the sill on which he stood to the window further north, he lowered himself to a sign projecting between the window of the fourth story and the lintel of the third. The crowd breathlessly watched him, with bare head and shirt steeves, creep slowly along the sign until he reached The Times Building. Once there he was quickly pulled into a window by willing hands, Mrs. Ellen Bull, a colored woman, janitress of several offices, was next seen at a window on the third floor on the Park Row side. The smoke had become too dense for her to stay at the window any longer, so wrapping her clothes around her and gesticulating to the crowd to move away from beneath she jumped into the air. She made two revolutions before she reached the ground, and then struck head foremost. Blood covered the spot instantly. The woman was then carried into an adjoining office and died within an honr. A Mrs. Allen was hemmed in on the second story. She walked around the eaves, and being only short distance above the ground descended safely. Many other persons escaped from perilous positions, whose names were not known. A bootblack climbed a telegraph pole and untied a wire which connected with the roof and had been used to swing a political banner. By this act communication was established between the building and the ground. Three men in the windows who had almost given up hope caught the wire and slowly descended to the ground.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIREMEN. All these incidents occurred before the arrival of

CAUGHT IN A DEATH TRAP. the firemen. The members of Hook and Ladder of the building in Nassau-st. The fire was then almost beyond control, and the efforts of the men were concentrated to trying to save life rather than property. When they took the first ladder from the truck, three persons were in the windows almost hidden by the thick smoke which filled the air. One was a young woman, who threw her hat and cloak to the ground with the evident intention of following them. The firemen motioned to her to wait until a ladder was raised, but the woman suddenly uttered a pierong scream. It was then seen that her hair, which had become dishevelled, was on fire. She threw up her hands and fell back into the burning building. Ladders were raised on the Nassau-st. side, but it was found that they were too short, and would not reach to the fourth story. Longer ladders were at hand, but they could not be used to advantage, as the telegraph wires, which stretched in every direction in front of the building, interfered. Tables were then used to raise the shorter ladders until they reached the windows of the fourth story. Five men were rescued on these

ladders in Nassau-st, near Beckman-st. One of the men who stood in the windows facing in Nassau-st, was Richard Davy. Several men of the insurance patrol procured a canvas which they held over the sidewalk for him to jump on. They gauged the canvas properly, but when the man umped he went too far out and struck a telegraph pole. The force of the blow turned him over, he missed the canvas and struck his head on the curb.

He died soon afterward. FIREMAN HORN'S BEAVERY.

While these scenes were being enacted by the Park Row. Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 was stationed there, and the daring and bravery of private John J. Horn commanded the admiration of the spectators. He ran up the ladder in Park Row near the Beekman-st. corner, and resened two men and one woman. To do this he had to be supplied with another ladder ten feet long, which was held by one of his companions on the first ladder. After that Horn placed the ladder against a room on the same floor near The Times Building. Two faces had been seen to disappear from the window. could see nothing when the window was reached, as the room, which was nearly fifty foat square, was thick with smoke. Inside he heard groans. He jumped through the window and in a minute afterward reappeared with a man in his arms. The man was found almost unconscious, lying on the floor. Horn went into the room twice afterwarl, and each time he found a man almost lifeless from suffocation. As he descended with his

last man the crowd cheered loudly. THE LOSS OF LIFE HARD TO DETERMINE. The number of persons supposed to be lost was s matter of conjecture all day. Some said that the oss of life was very heavy, while others asserted that most of the people had escaped. On the fifth floor, when the fire started, were the janitor and Mr. Potter, a son of the owner, who were both directing the work of carpenters and plumbers. As soon as the cry of fire was heard the workmen started to run. On the stairs they met others coming from the different floors, and they all reached the street safely. From this it was argued that most of the people must have escaped. The truth, however, will not be known until the debris is cleared away and the ruins searched. Applications were quickly made at the various station houses for missing persons, but some of these were

The progress of the flames was so rapid that the upper portion of the building was filled with smoke and flame before the first company of firemen had arrived. This was Engine Company No. 7, under command of Foreman Jones. Two other engine companies and two hook and ladder companies came a moment later. Fore-Jones went to the fire pierm box and sent out a third call at once. Special calls for engines and hook and ladder trucks were telegraphed in rapid succession until thirty-six companies of firemen were gathered around the burning building. Chief-Engineer Bates, of the Fire Department, was on the spot ten minutes after the fire started, and he directed the efforts of the firemen, assisted by Battalion Chiefs Breslin, Gicquel, Miller, Shay and Rowe, There had been a serious delay in sending out the first alarm. and many persons who were in the building when the fire started thought that the Fire Department had been slow in answering the summons. It was said later that the firemen arrived as promptly as possible after the alarms were sent out. Some of the engines which were called from a distance were

delayed by the snow. The firemen went to work with their usual courage and alacrity. While the members of the hook and ladder companies first turned their attention to rescuing persons from the building, the members of the engine companies attacked the flames. Had the day been calm there would have been some hope of saving the building, but at the very ontset the violent spow storm proved a powerful factor in the work of destruction. The snow was blinding and the wind blew a gale from the north. Its direction, while it helped to save The Times Building, drove the firemen away from the Beckman-st, side, and put in imminent peril the buildings on the south side of the street. At 10:30 a. m. streams from a dozen fire engines were being thrown upon the flames, but the water seemed to have no effect. The interior of the building then resembled a roaring furnace. Dense columns of smoke rose upward, flames were bursting from every window above the second floor, and clouds of sparks and burning cinders were whirled by the wind over the roofs of adjoining structures. Still the fire was at no time a brilliant spectacle. The smoke was so dense, and the air was filled so thickly with snow flakes, that the flames were more than half obscured, and they could not be seen easily at a distance of three blocks. Near at hand the fire presented a scene of confusion, horror and danger seldom equalled. Amid the crash of falling beams, the shouts of the firemen and the roar of the fire engines, were heard the cries and groans of injured persons and the frantic appeals of persons in danger. The firemen, who at first mounted ladders against the building to throw streams in the upper stories, were soon compelled to seek safety in flight. Fanned by

building like a whirlwind. Old firemen said they had never seen a fire spread with greater rapidity. HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE OUTBREAK. Half an hour after the first alarm was sounded the entire building was in the grasp of the devouring element. The roof was blazing and a flood of flame beat against the strong partition wall which protected The Times Building. Upon the strength of this wall the firemen rested their hopes of confining the fire to The World Building. One detachment of firemen under the direction of Chief Gicauel directed streams upon the south por-tion of The Times Building, keeping the roof and

the pitiless storm, the flames rushed through the

Chief Gieauel directed streams upon the south portion of The Times Building, keeping the roof and walls wet.

The heat from the immense body of flame confined in the building drove the firemen step by step away from the walls. As the roof and one floor after another lost its supports and fell, there were loud reports followed by rumbling sounds suggestive of thunder. At every recurrence of these reports the flames were threwn outward with increased violence and the walls vibrated in a threatening manner. South of the burning building the firemen were enveloped in smoke so thickly that some of them were nearly choked. They had been stationed in Beekman-st. for only a few moments before the smoke and heat became intolerable, and they were obliged to go into Park-row and Nassau-st. A torrent of fire was soon driven by the wind across Beekman-st., full against the two buildings opposite—the old Mail Building, fronting on Park-row, and the large unfinished structure owned by Eugene Kelly, which

were kept turned against the building until the walls of The World Building gave way. The Beekman-st. wall of the burning structure went down about 11 a. m., with a deafening crash. Portions of the walls in Park-row and Nassau-st. fell about the same time. The walls of the Post Office were so hot that they steamed and almost hissed. All the offices on the Park-row side were closed, and the heavy iron shutters were fastened. As a precaution everybody was kept out of the rooms and corridors on that side, except on the lower floor, where there was a crowd of spectators.

At 11:30 a. m. it was evident that the firemen would be able to keep the flames from spreading further. The occupants of The Mail Building had fled from their rooms during the excitement.

WHAT WAS DONE IN "THE TIMES" BUILDING.

WHAT WAS DONE IN "THE TIMES" BUILDING. Tenants of The Times Building had packed up

books, papers and other valuable articles and carried them to THE TRIBUNE counting-room and other places for safety. Among thing carried out were contents of desks and drawers containthe contents of desks and drawers containing papers and packages of types. As soon as the roof and the Beekman-st. wall of the burning building fell, the wall of The Times Building was seen to be uninjured. The flames were imprisoned within more narrow limits, and ceased to threaten The Mail Building. Gradually the interior of The World structure melted away in the flames, and at noon nothing remained except portions of the Park-row and Nassau-st. walls and heaps of burning debris. The flames in the ruins still burned flercely, and the remaining walls still threatened the firemen as they moved in the mercless storm.

the merciless storm.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE. The origin of the fire has not been determined. ome of those who escaped through the stairway say that they saw flames first on the second floor leaping through the elevator shaft. There is a flue close by the elevator, and it is thought that the five close by the elevator, and it is thought that the five may have originated from some defect in it. The engine room adjoins the bottom of the elevator shaft and some believe that the fire muss have started there. It was rumored, without much apparent foundation, however, that the engineer had other duties to at end to besides his engine. When called away it was said that he would build his fires and not return to watch them for a long time. Fire Mar-shal Sheldon, who was at the fire, intends to begin an unvestigation in a few days.

not return to watch them for a long time. Fire Marshal Sheldon, who was at the fire, intends to begin an investigation in a few days.

Despite the cold and the cutting wind, the progress of destruction was watched by thousands of people. Crowds gathered in Park row, in Nassaust, and in the City Hall Park and pressed eagerly toward the burning building. Against this tide of humanity the police at first were powerless and for a brief time the firemen were impeded at their work. Captain Typan, of the Fourth Precinct, was soon on hand with as strong a force of policemen as he could muster, and a space on all sides of the building was cleared for the firemen. Captain Leary, of the City Hall police, went to Captain Typan's assistance as soon as he learned of the fire. When the third alarm was sounded Inspector Murray went to the seene, after ordering out reserves from other precincts. The Inspector soon had 150 men at his disposal and he establishes ire lines in all directions. The police had a difficult task to perform. They stood in the storm for hours, constantly engaged in keeping the crowds in check. Cly Hall Park and the P st Office Building were occupied from 11 a. in, until evening by interested spectators, many of whom were amprotected by umbreilas. There was little to see as the aiternoon were on, except the police and the firemen, but the ruins were watched with

evening by interested spectators, many of whom were unprotected by umbreilas. There was little to see as the afternoon wore on, except the poice and the firemen, but the ruins were watched with absorbing interest. The newsboys darted about, crying the extra editions of the evening papers and making a harvest from the anxious throng.

The street cars lines which meet at the Post Office Building were blocked all day. The cars were stopped as soon as the firemen arrived in Park-row, and the street was blocked later by means of a wire siretched across it. The cars of the Bleecker-st, Thira-ave., Fourth-ave., Avenue B and Avenue D lines were not able to pass through Park-row at a late hour last night.

CHOWDS UNTIL AFTER DARK. The crowds of persons anxious to see the fire braved the terrible storm, slush and the cold until after dark. About 3 o'clock a storm of sleet with a brisk east wind made it very disagreeable out of doors, but the crowd did not lessen, and persons

doors, but the crowd did not lessen, and persons anxious to get along the north side of Parkrow had to walk around the Post Office and pass through the City Hall Park to escape it. The police were very watchful to keep unauthorized persons from entering their cordon. Persons who wished to enter their offices in The Times Building, or to go to Nash & Crock's restaurant, were in many instances not allowed to do so without pass or a badge.

The fire continued to burn more or less during the afternoon, although two or three streams of water were kept constantly playing on it. About 4 o'clock the firemen fastener a chain to the middle of the wall on the Nassan-st, side to tear it down. They put the chain through a window in the Morse Building, and a number of them began to pull. The end of the wall toward Beckman-st, fell with a crash, striking the lower part of the Morse Building. Chief of Battalion Giequel was standing at the entrance of the Morse Building at the entrance of the Morse Building at the wall down wall on the Nassan-st, side was pulled down, crashing against the Morse Building. The whole wall on the Nassan-st, side was pulled down, crashing against the Morse Building. The windows and doors in the basement of this were knocked in, but the solld character of the the Morse Building at the tine, and narrowly escaped with his life. A haif hour later, the whole wall on the Nassau-st, side was pulled down, crashing against the Morse Building. The windows and doors in the basement of this were knocked in, but the solid character of the structure prevented it from sustaining much damage. The firement then want to work to desire structure prevented it from sustaining much dam-age. The firemen then went to work to demolish the wall standing against the end of *The Times* Building. They took long wedge-shape pieces of wood and drove them in between the two walls, thus starting out the one belonging to the old *World* Building. It was thought necessary to pull down all the walls before beginning the work of hunting for the remains of those lost in the fire. The search will

remains of those lost in the fire. The scarch will begin this morning, by which time the debris will have sufficiently cooled to allow of removal. OPENING NEW OFFICES. Although practically nothing was saved from the fire, a number of the firms doing business in the building at once opened offices elsewhere. Willy Wallach established himself temporarily in the Stationers' Board of Trade rooms in the Bennett Building. The New-York Belting and Pack-

Building. The New-York Belting and Packing Company secured a temporary office at No. 29 Park-row. The Turf, Field and Farm has a composing-room in Barelay-st., where it temporarily established headquarters. A good many of the 104 firms in the burned building found temporary abiding places before evening.

The damage to The Times Building was placed by the publishers of that paper at \$2,000, with no insurance. The fire-wall erected about two years ago saved the upper part of it. Some holes were cut through this wall by the firemen to allow the passage of streams of water into the burning building. The sasbes in the upper part of the Morse Building were burned out, and some damage was done to the lower part of it, but a few thousand dollars will cover the loss.

The old Mail Building, at Park-row and

The old Mail Building, at Park-row Beekman-st., caught fire, as has been stated, three or four times. The water which the firemen were able to throw on it would not have saved the structure had not the south wall of the old World Built. ture had not the south wall of the old World Builting fallen in at an early period in the fire, thus greatly lessening the heat. As it was the damage by the fire and water will cause a loss of about \$3,000 or \$4,000. The building is owned by the Huggins estate. The Vanderbit Building, at Nassau and Beckman-sts., was also slightly damaged.

The total loss caused by the fire will amount to something under \$1,000,000, and the insurance to \$350,000.

WORK OF THE CORONER. Coroner Herrman, who was on duty yesterday morning, arrived at the scene of the catastrophe

about 10:25 o'clock. Ellen Bull had just fallen and was lying in the counting room of The Times; she was still alive, though evidently dying. It was nearly 4 o'clock before any official notice of death from the fire was brought to the Coroner's Office, by Captain Leary, of the City Hall Precinct. No inquiries had been made at the office. Coroner Herrman, accompanied by Coroner Knox, drove to the Chambers Street Hospital to view the bodies which had been taken there, and they granted permits for their removal. Coroner Herrman will impanel a jury to-day, and says he will probably not hold the inquest before next week, as he thinks it probable that it will take some time for the firemen to ascertain if any more bodies are in the ruins.

In speaking of the cause of the rapid spread of the flames Coroner Herrman gave it as his opinion that the condition of the building and the newly constructed elevator shaft contributed in a large degree to the catastrophe. He had opportunity to examine the building recently, when holding an inquest on the body of Arthur Gourlay, who was killed November 17, while working on the elevator in course of construction. death from the fire was brought to the Coroner's

Arthur Gourlay, who was killed November 17, while working on the elevator in course of construction. It impressed him then that the building was saturated "from top to bottom" with oily matter, accumulated from long use of the promises for printing offices. The elevator shaft made a direct draft for the spread of the flames. The Coroner is of the opinion that no elevator shaft should be placed near a statuway and that the latest the contract of the opinion of the contract of the contract of the opinion of the contract of Mail Building, fronting on Park-row, and the large unfinished structure owned by Eugene Kelly, which fronts on Nassau-st. The Kelly Building is so nearly fireproof that it was not in serious danger, but The Mail Building caught fire twice and it would have been destroyed had not a strong force of firemen defended it. Several streams of water

recommendations upon the occasions of important fires; "but still people go on building in the same dangerons way." he complained.

The fire continued to burn last night after the walls for the most part had fallen. In the subcellar adjoining Beekman-st. there was a huge bed of glowing imbers several feet in depth. Here and there the wind fanned a burning stick into a flame, which would flare up and light up the ruins. At Park-row and Beekman-st. gas escaping from a main burned with a steady white light. Along Beekman-st. timbers and pieces of flooring projected from the sidewalk over the burning mass below, charred, black and ragged. Firemen under Chief of Battalion Mahedy kept several streams of water playing upon the ruins. One of the spots on which water was directed was on the Nassau st, side, where several safes are known to have fallen. Another snot was on the Park-row side, near The Times Building, where Chief Mahedy thought he saw the bodies of two men.

HOW THE BUILDING LOOKED. Although the burning building had the appear-

verning whom definite information has been obtained is as follows:

BULL ELLEN, colored, age thirty-seven, employed to take coarge of several of the rooms in the burned building. She was on the top floor when the fire broke out and was seen to come to a window on the Park-row side. A bystander describes the scone. The smoke began to come out of the windows, and the woman finally climbed out on the cornice. She clung there for several minutes, while the crowd yelled to her to stay there. She seemed very much frightened and trembled with excitement. At lost she stood up, and leaped down. It was an awful scene. The crowd was silent for a moment, and then fairly screamed. When the woman jumped her body began to turn over, and made more than one revolution before it reached the sidewalk. Several men started toward the woman as she fell, and she was carried into an adjoining office. The woman was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital in an ambulance and died soon afterward. She suffered from a fracture of the base of the skull, and was uneancelous from the time of striking the ground. Inquiries were made in the evening at the hospital about the dead woman, by her sister, Mary Trent, of No. 5 Watts-st., where Mrs. Bull lived. Her husband, Thomas Bull, who is a carpenter, employed in Twelfilest, did not hear of the death of his wite until he came home at night, He has been only a new weeks in this city, his wite having come about

pital.

HARRIS, ALFRED, assistant foreman of The Observer composing room. He was last seen with the foreman and reunningham, in the composing room. Harris lived at Avondale, N. J. He had been employed on The Observer for fifteen years, was thirty-live years old, married, and had four children. A telegram was sent by Dr. Prime to Mrs. Harris announcing her husband's supposed death. Nothing had been heard of him at his home, nor by his friends in this city. Abner R. Harris, of No. 63 Charlton-st., brother of the missing man, called at the Oak Street Police Station in the afternoon seeking for information of his brother, but was forced to conclude that he had lost his life.

TREADWAY. ROBERT, a compositor employed in the com-

was not seen alterward.

An unknown young woman, who was observed at one of
the windows on the fourth floor of the Nassau-st.
front, screaning for help and waying a green shawl.